PicoLAS

FOCUSSING POWER TO THE POINT

User Manual

Rev. 1109

LDP-V 10-70
LDP-V 40-70

Before powering on your unit, read this manual thoroughly and make sure your understood it fully.

Please pay attention to all safety warnings.

If you have any doubt or suggestion, please do not hesitate to contact us!

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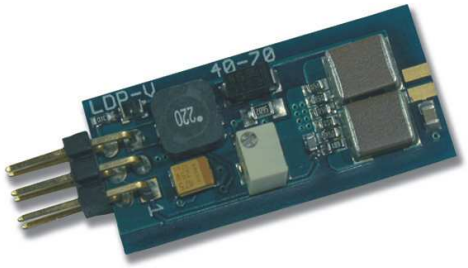
Rev. 09.01 valid from April 2009

LDP-V 10-70

Ultra-compact Driver Module for Pulsed Lasers



- Ultra-compact OEM-module: 32x15mm
- 2.5 to 13 A output current
- < 4 ns rise time
- Pulse width control via trigger input (15 ns to 1 µs)
- Rep. rates from single shot to 100 kHz
- Single +15 V supply
- Current monitor
- Applications: LIDAR, Measurements, Ignition, Rangefinding, Biochemistry, ...

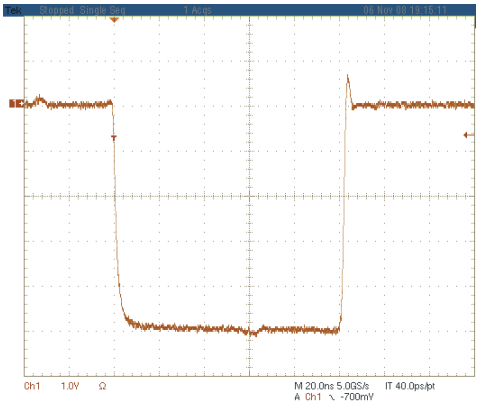


Figure: Current monitor output, scale: -2 A/Div

Product Description:

The LDP-V 10-70 is the smallest availiable source for nanosecond pulses. The device is optimized for size and functionallity, integrating a HV-DC source and the pulsing stage into only 4.8 cm². Its typical application is driving pulsed laser diodes. Those can be mounted directly onto the LDP-V, eliminating the need for strip lines. The diode must be electrically isolated from earth (chassis) ground.
Despite its small size, the LDP-V is designed for ease of use. It eliminates the need for multiple peripheral supply units. A single 15 V DC-supply and a triggering signal are all which is required for operation.

Technical Data:*

Output current	2.5 .. 13 A
Max. output voltage	70 V
- int. High voltage:	15 .. 70 V, 0.1 A, 3 W
Rise time	typ. 3 ns, max. 4 ns
Trigger delay	typ. 36 ns, max. 40 ns
Min. pulse duration	10 ns
Max. pulse duration	1 µs
Trigger range	single-shot to 100 kHz** (refer to diagram with operating limits)
Max. Duty factor	0.1 %
Trigger input	5 V into 50 Ω via SMC-jack
Current monitor	2 A / V into 50 Ω
Supply voltage	+ 15 V 0.2 A
Max. Power Dissipation	2 W
Dimensions	32 x 15 x 8 mm
Weight	4 g
Operating temperature	-20 to + 55 ° C

* Measured into a short instead of laser diode. Technical data is subject to change without further notice.
** See manual for detailed information.

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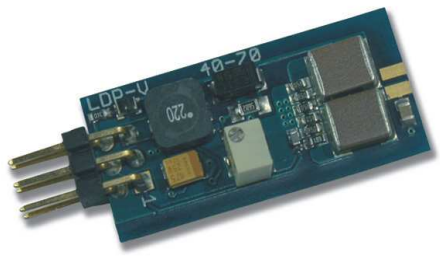
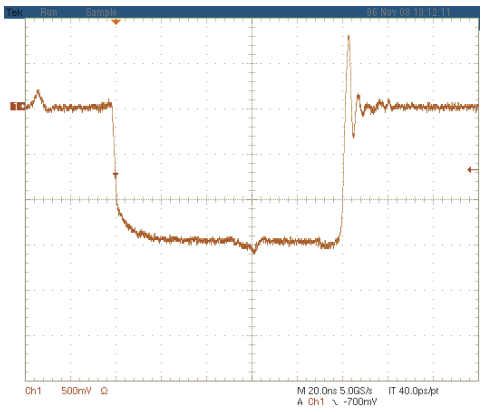
Rev. 09.01 valid from April 2009

LDP-V 40-70

Ultra-compact Driver Module for Pulsed Lasers



- Ultra-compact OEM-module: 32x15mm
- 8 to 40 A output current
- < 7 ns rise time
- Pulse width control via trigger input (15 ns to 1 µs)
- Rep. rates from single shot to 100 kHz
- Single +15 V supply
- Current monitor
- Applications: LIDAR, Measurements, Ignition, Rangefinding, Biochemistry, ...



Current monitor output, scale: -10 A/Div

*Technical Data:**

Output current	8 .. 40 A
Max. output voltage	70 V
- int. High voltage:	15 .. 70 V, 0.1 A, 3 W
Rise time	typ. 6 ns, max. 7 ns
Trigger delay	typ. 36 ns, max. 40 ns
Min. pulse duration	15 ns
Max. pulse duration	1 µs
Trigger range	single-shot to 100 kHz** (refer to diagram with operating limits)
Max. Duty factor	0.1 %
Trigger input	5 V into 50 Ω via SMC-jack
Current monitor	20 A / V into 50 Ω
Supply voltage	+ 15 V 0.2 A
Max. Power Dissipation	2 W
Dimensions	32 x 15 x 8 mm
Weight	4 g
Operating temperature	-20 to + 55 ° C

* Measured into a short instead of laser diode. Technical data is subject to change without further notice.
** See manual for detailed information.

Product Description:

The LDP-V 40-70 is the smallest availiable source for nanosecond pulses. The device is optimized for size and functionallity, integrating a HV-DC source and the pulsing stage into only 4.8 cm². Its typical application is driving pulsed laser diodes. Those can be mounted directly onto the LDP-V, eliminating the need for strip lines. The diode must be electrically isolated from earth (chassis) ground.
Despite its small size, the LDP-V is designed for ease of use. It eliminates the need for multiple peripheral supply units. A single 15 V DC-supply and a triggering signal are all which is required for operation.

How to get started

Step #	What to do	Check
1	Unpack your Device	
2	Make a short at the output	Clamp input to output or sold a wire.
3	Turn the High voltage to the lowest value (turn potentiometer fully counterclockwise)	
4	Connect a Pulse source with the desired pulse-width to the triggering Input	e.g. 100 ns, 100 Hz repetition rate.
5	Connect your oscilloscope to the current monitor output. Pin 1 for signal and Pin 2 for ground.	Select 50 Ohm termination, trigger on negative falling edge, scale 200 mV/div.
6	Apply the supply voltage **Security Advice**: Do not touch any leads of the output or the output capacitors as they are connected to a high voltage of up to 70 V.	Connect a 15 V DC power supply to the pin-header. See page 5 for details. **Note**: Some power supplies show a voltage overshoot during turn on/turn off. This may damage the driver. ***Please make sure that your supply does not have any voltage surges when powered on or off.***
7	Adjust the value of the desired pulse current. Turn the potentiometer clockwise until the current reaches the desired level.	
8	Disconnect the supply, remove the short at the output and connect the laser diode	Pay attention to correct polarity. Anode (+1): top, Cathode (-): bottom
9	Reconnect the supply and check the optical output of your laser diode.	Note: The actual current is always some percent lower than the value adjusted in step 7. Fine-adjust the current now by means of turning the potentiometer.

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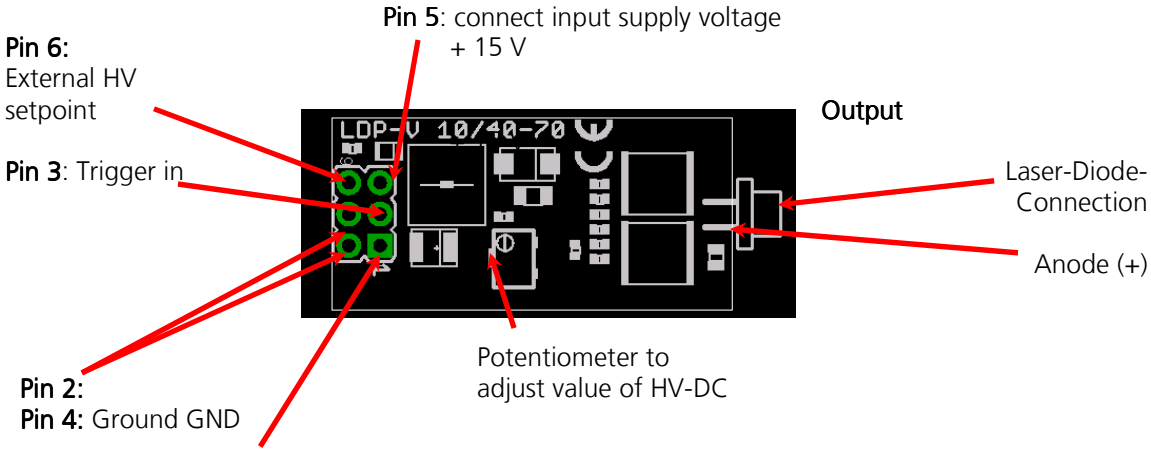
How to Connect the LDP-V 10/40-70



Pin	Name	Description
1	I_mon	Current monitor output into oscilloscope 50 Ohm; negative signal Scale: **2 A/V** for the **LDP-V 10-70** and **20 A/V** for the **LDP-V 40-70**
2	GND	Ground return
3	Trigger_In	Trigger Input: 5 V into 50 Ohm
4	GND	Ground return
5	+15V	Supply Voltage, connect to a power supply: + 15 V DV
6	U_HV_Ctrl	External HV setpoint input; allows control over the internal HV-DC source.

Trigger Input:
The trigger input requires a signal level of 5 V and is terminated with 50 Ohm.

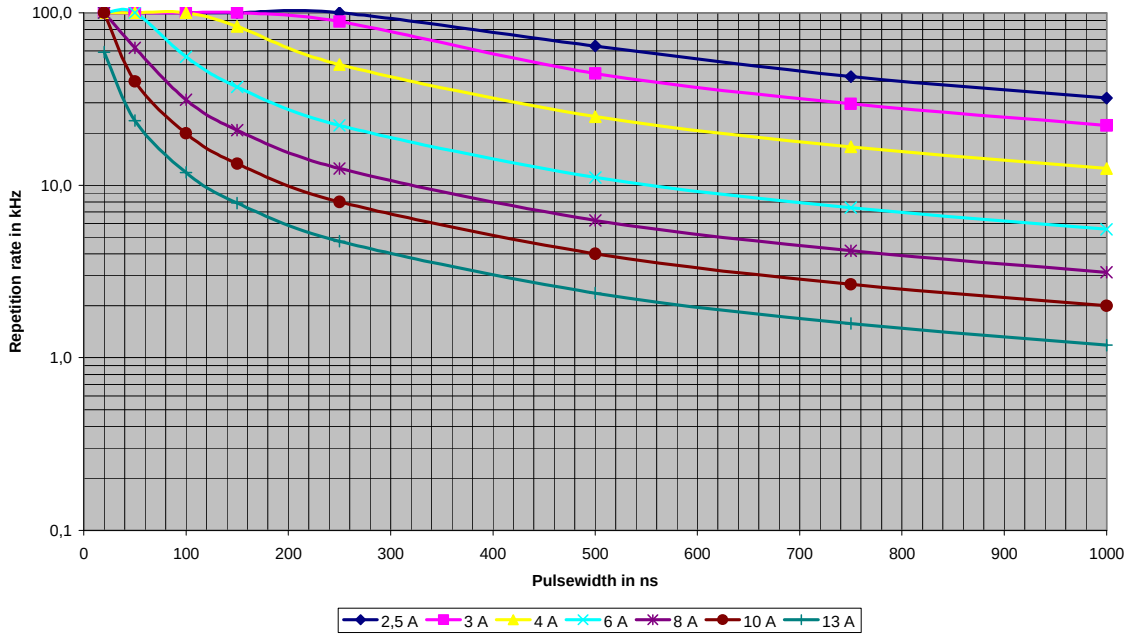
Current Monitor Output:
The current monitor output has a scale of 2 A/V for the LDP-V 10-70 and 20 A/V for the LDP-V 40-70 with a negative signal output. It has a source impedance of 50 Ohm and must be terminated with 50 Ohm to achieve the correct scale.

Laser Diode Connection:
The Laser Diode connection is designed for a 3-pin housing (e.g. TO-52). The Pad for the cathode connection is located on the bottom side of the driver; the anode pad is on top. The third pad is not connected.

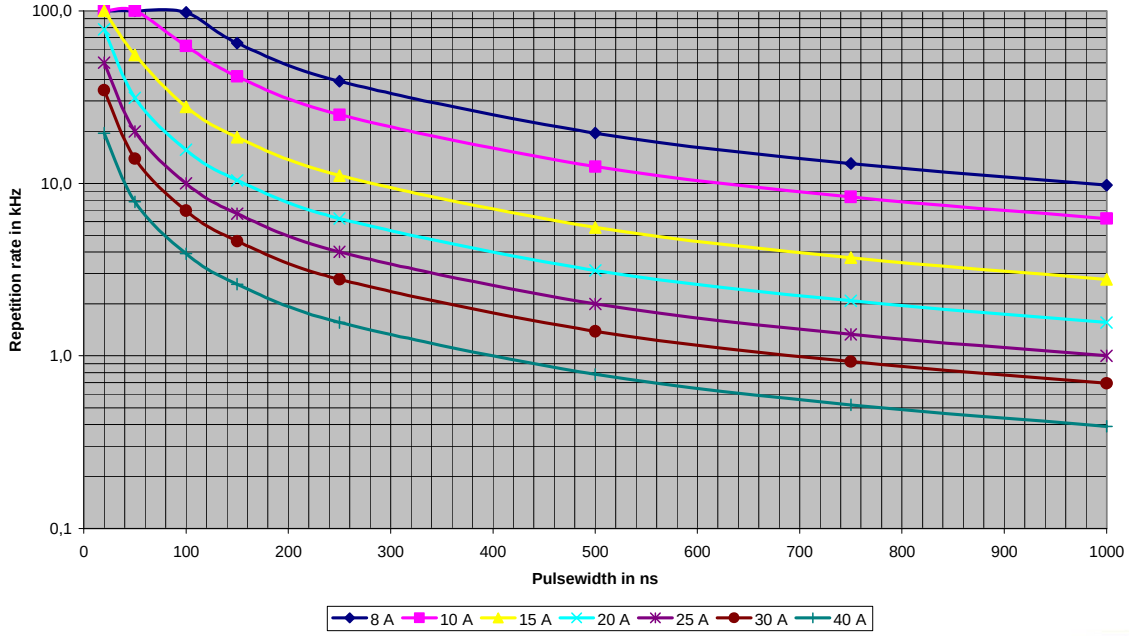
Security Advice: Do not touch any leads of the output or the output capacitors as they are connected to a high voltage of up to 75 V.

Operating Range Diagram

LDP-V 10-70: Max. Reprate vs. Pulsewidth



LDP-V 40-70: Max. Reprate vs. Pulsewidth



Maximum Duty Cycle vs. Output Current

The following tables show the maximum allowable duty cycle depending on a given output current.

LDP-V 10-70:

Output current in A	Maximum duty cycle with internal HV	Typical High Voltage in V
2.5	0.0320	18.5
3.0	0.0222	21.5
4,0	0.0125	27.5
6.0	0.0056	39.6
8.0	0.0031	51.6
10.0	0.0020	63.6

LDP-V 40-70:

Output current in A	Maximum duty cycle with internal HV	Typical High Voltage in V
8	0.0098	17.2
10	0.0063	20.6
15	0.0028	29.2
20	0.0016	37.7
25	0.0010	46-3
30	0.0007	54.8
40	0.0004	71.9

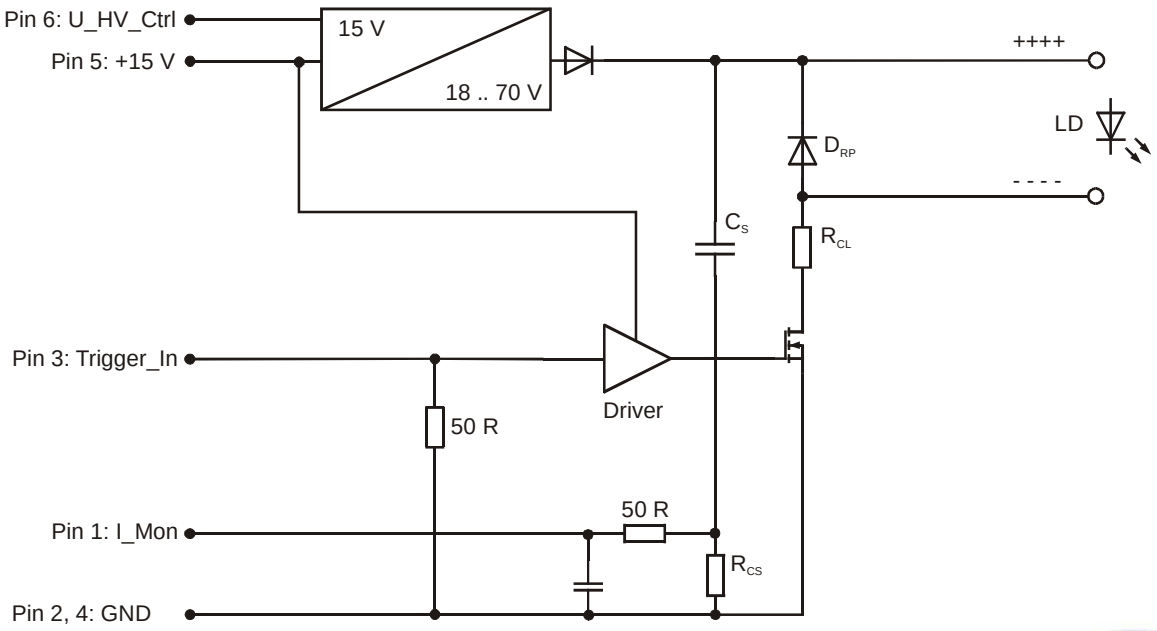
Internal Structure of the LDP-V

The LDP-V series generates the pulses by a simple but efficient principle. First, the storage capacitors (C_S) are charged through the internal HV-DC-supply. When a pulse is applied at the trigger input, the high speed mosfet opens and the current flows from the capacitor through the laser diode, mosfet and current sense resistors. At the end of the pulse, the mosfet closes again and the current stops. The generated current depends on the applied high voltage, the laser diode compliance voltage and its differential resistance.
The following formulas give a good estimation of the laser diode current depending on the driver's high voltage supply U_{HV}, the laser diode compliance voltage U_{comp} and its differential resistance R_{diff}:

LDP-V 10-70: $$I_{LD} \approx \frac{U_{HV} - U_{comp}}{6 + R_{diff}}$$

LDP-V 40-70: $$I_{LD} \approx \frac{U_{HV} - U_{comp}}{1.7 + R_{diff}}$$

The laser diode current is measured with current sensing resistors (I_Mon). The trigger-input provides full control of the driver's pulsing capability to the user. The required DC high-voltage is generated with the integrated HV-DC-supply. The internal supply is controlled by the HV setpoint potentiometer or via the U_HV_Ctrl (Pin 6) pin.
The Diode D_{RP} prevents the laser diode from reverse currents. An over temperature protection is NOT integrated on the driver.



Internal Structure of the LDP-V 10/40-70

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How to Use the Internal HV-DC-Supply

The LDP-V series provides an internal high voltage supply (up to 2.5 W / 0.1 A / 70 V).
To adjust the laser diode current to the desired value follow the steps below:

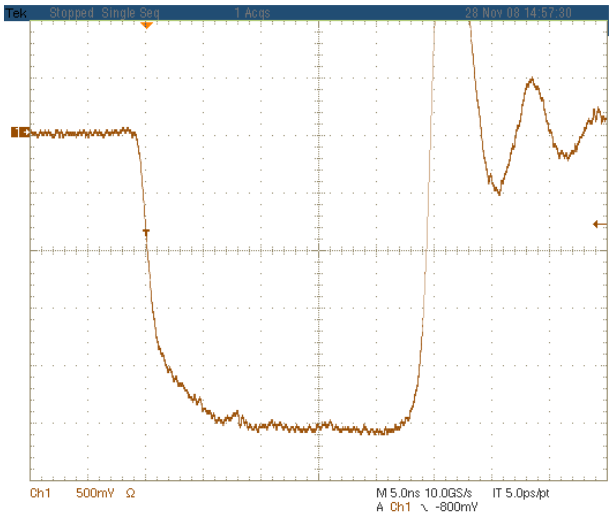
1. Turn the potentiometer fully counterclockwise
2. Apply the 15 V supply voltage
3. Start pulses
4. Measure the diode current
5. Adjust the level of the high voltage supply (hence the level of the current) by turning the potentiometer clockwise

The HV-DC-Supply can also be controlled through an external setpoint signal on pin 6 of the pinheader (U_HV_Ctrl): A Signal level of 0 V equals the high voltage which is currently adjusted by the internal potentiometer, a signal level of 10 V equals the minimum high voltage.

Security Advice:
Do not touch any leads of the output or the output capacitors as they are connected to a high voltage of up to 75 V.

Pulse Output

The LDP-V series provides ultra rapid pulse rise- and fall-times in the region of several nanoseconds. However, pulse rise and fall depend on the parasitic stray inductance of the cabling towards the laser diode. Direct connection without any kind of wires to the module is absolutely necessary for best results. For detailed information about the effect of the laser diode connection on the pulse shape please refer to PicoLAS Application Notes #2 and #3.

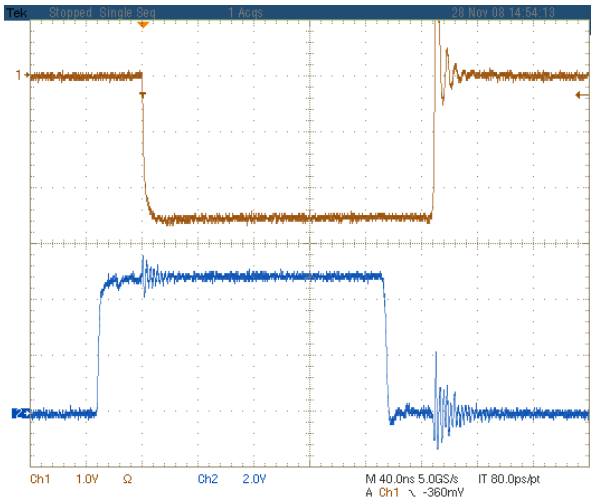


Typical Pulse Rise and Fall Times (scale: 10 A/Div)

Trigger Input

The trigger input on the pin header (Pin 3) is terminated with 50 Ohm to ground. The trigger source has to be able to provide a signal level of 5 V with a 50 Ohm load.

The delay between the triggering signal and the load-current is very low around 36 ns and very constant. The pulse-to-pulse jitter is very stable below 1 ns if supply voltage and temperature are kept constant.



Typical trigger delay of LDP-V 10/40-70

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply voltage range: 12 .. 18 V
Max. voltage at HV Pin: 75 V
Input voltage range U_HV_Ctrl: 0 .. 10 V
Input voltage range trigger input: 0 .. 10 V

Security Advice: Do not touch any leads of the output or the output capacitors as they are connected to a high voltage of up to 75 V.